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Executive Registry

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STATINTL

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Executive Registry

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FROM: Legislative Counsel
7D35 HQ

EXTENSION:

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DATE

20 January 1976

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

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OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. Director

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wey/lip

Representative Michel, the Minority Whip, introduced as H.R. 11365, a bill making it a crime to identify intelligence personnel under certain circumstances. Attached are his floor statement, a copy of the bill (which we drafted in line with his request), and a REUTER item.

George L. Cary
Legislative Counsel

protections for the public at large through checks on our banking system. He is without equal in his impact upon our banking and monetary systems as we know them today.

The Congress and the Nation will sorely miss the presence of Mr. PATMAN when the 94th Congress draws to a close, but we will long remember and long continue to enjoy his contributions and his influence upon our financial institutions and Government. Mr. PATMAN will leave behind a legacy of hard work, graciousness, and distinguished service. His esteem is deserved and can only be a small reward for his 48 years of service in the House of Representatives. I have been honored and proud to have been associated with a true gentleman and statesman, Mr. WRIGHT PATMAN of Texas.

TRIBUTE TO RITTER COLLETT, SPORTS EDITOR OF THE DAYTON JOURNAL HERALD

Mr. WHALEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I will be joining with the distinguished membership of the Dayton Agonis Club tomorrow evening, Tuesday, January 20, 1976, to pay tribute to Ritter Collett, the outstanding sports editor of the Journal Herald.

Mr. Collett has compiled an enviable record as one of my community's most astute sports writers since joining the old Dayton Journal in 1946 after serving at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base during World War II. When the Journal merged with the Dayton Herald to become the Journal Herald, Ritter continued and now has recorded 30 years of service in informing the Miami Valley public about developments in the world of athletics.

Ritter has covered every major sports event, from Ohio State football games to the Olympics. In so doing, he has demonstrated a facile writing style, a ready wit, and a highly perceptive mind about to provide his readers with unusual insights.

The Journal Herald has been fortunate to have him in the important post of sports editor, and our community is the greater beneficiary. Although there will be much jocularity at the Agonis function, some of it rough enough to perhaps startle an outsider, the true purpose will be to convey the enormous regard we all have for this great gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to know Ritter Collett and to laud him as one of Ohio's greatest sports journalists.

ACTIVITIES OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS JANUARY 19, 1976

Mr. WIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, as a personal Bicentennial project it is my intention throughout the second session of this Congress to advise the Members of the activities which took place 200 years ago during the proceedings of the Conti-

mental Congress. I will do so by 1 minute speeches or by appropriate insertions in the RECORD. Therefore, let me read this first edition of my continuing saga.

JANUARY 19, 1776.—As relations with Great Britain continued to deteriorate, the thirteen colonies continued to build up their military forces. Each colony was required to raise sufficient forces for its defense, and, if possible, for the defense of its sister colonies. On January 19, 1776, Congress directed New York to raise four battalions for the defense of that colony, and recommended that part of this force be used to man the several forts stretching southward along the Hudson River from Crown Point, approximately 90 miles north of Albany, to New York City.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED MAKING IT A CRIME TO IDENTIFY CIA EMPLOYEES OPERATING UNDER COVER

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I know that many Members were shocked, as I was, at the murder of Richard Welch during Christmas week. But I must tell you that I got a second shock when I learned that we have no law on the books which prevents a person from disclosing the identity of a CIA employee operating under a cover.

This is unconscionable and insane. It is carrying freedom of information to tragic absurdity.

You know, it is a crime for a Department of Agriculture employee to disclose marketing agreements. It is a crime to disclose the names of borrowers from the land bank. It is a crime to disclose tax return information or confidential export information or the questions on a civil service examination.

But it is not a crime to finger an intelligence employee for murder. I am today introducing legislation to make it so, and I am inviting my colleagues to join with me in sponsorship.

The CIA may need some reforming. But if we are going to have an intelligence operation, and I believe in this dangerous world we must, then we had better start thinking about making it effective enough to do the job it is supposed to do.

GREEK CYPRIOTS DESERVE JUST PEACE

(Mr. McCLORY asked and was given permission to address the House for one minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to advise that during the recess I had occasion to visit with a number of my constituents who are leaders in the organization of AHEPA—American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—a group of Americans of Greek birth or descent. These patriotic Americans expressed to me their concern for the welfare of Cyprus and particularly for the Greek Cypriots, many of whom are refugees from Turkish military aggression.

Mr. Speaker, I gave assurance to these

AHEPA leaders that I would express myself forcefully in behalf of equity and justice for the Greek Cypriots in negotiations which may be undertaken to provide for an enduring peace in Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, I am elaborating on this statement in today's Extensions of Remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in which I am also including a letter which I sent on January 12, 1976, to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in support of my position.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that serious and constructive negotiations will take place soon. In that connection, not withstanding the occupation of a large portion of Cyprus by the Turkish military, I will look to our government to see that the Greek Cypriot interests will be respected in a manner consistent with justice and equity and to the end that a durable peace may be established in Cyprus.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 5, 1976.

Hon. CARL ALBERT,
The Speaker,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House, received in the Clerk's Office at 8 p.m. Friday, January 2, 1976, and said to contain H.R. 5900, An Act to protect the economic rights of labor in the building and construction industry by providing for equal treatment of craft and industrial workers and to establish a national framework for collective bargaining in the construction industry, and for other related purposes, and a veto message thereon.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, JR.,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representative,
Enclosure.

COMMON SITU PICKETING BILL—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 94-329)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning without my approval H.R. 5900, commonly known as the Common Situs Picketing Bill.

The bill before me represents a combination of H.R. 5900, which would overturn the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Denver Building Trades case and the newly proposed Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Bill, S. 2305, as amended. During the development of this legislation, I stipulated that these two related measures should be considered together. The collective bargaining provisions have great merit. It is to the common situs picketing title that I address my objections.

I had hoped that this bill would provide a resolution for the special problems in the

A BILL

To provide for the personal safety of those persons engaged in furthering the foreign intelligence operations of the United States.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
2 the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3 That chapter 41 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding
4 at the end thereof the following new section:

5 §878. Identifying Persons as Intelligence Personnel

6 "Whoever, --

7 (a) not being duly authorized by or pursuant by law to
8 do so, willfully imparts or communicates to any person or makes
9 public information identifying or tending to identify any individual
10 as one who at any time has been or is presently engaged in
11 furthering foreign intelligence operations on behalf of the
12 United States, with the intent to disclose an affiliation or
13 relationship of such individual with such foreign intelligence
14 operations, knowing or having reason to believe that such
15 disclosure may prejudice the safety or well-being of the person
16 identified; or

17 (b) being or having been in authorized possession or
18 control of information identifying or tending to identify any
19 individual or entity as being or having been associated with or
20 engaged in the foreign intelligence operations of the United States,
21 which information is specifically designated as requiring

1 a specific degree of protection pursuant to the provisions of
2 a statute or Executive order, willfully discloses such information
3 to any person not authorized to receive it or to the public --
4 shall be fined no more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10
5 years, or both."

NEWS SERVICE

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Z1INTELLIGENCE-MICHEL

WASHINGTON, JAN 19, REUTER - A BILL WAS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS TODAY CALLING FOR HARSH PENALTIES FOR DISCLOSING NAMES OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. THE BILL, INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE BOB MICHEL, PROVIDES FOR UP TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND A 10,000 DOLLAR FINE.

THE LEGISLATION WAS PROMPTED BY THE MURDER LAST DECEMBER OF RICHARD WELCH, THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY'S STATION CHIEF IN ATHENS, AFTER AN ATHENS NEWSPAPER NAMED HIM AS A CIA AGENT.

MR MICHEL, A REPUBLICAN FROM ILLINOIS, SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT PROSECUTORS WOULD HAVE TO PROVE THAT THE INFORMATION WAS DISCLOSED IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT IT COULD ENDANGER CURRENT OR FORMER INTELLIGENCE AGENTS.

IN THE CASE OF PRESENT OR FORMER CIA EMPLOYEES, MR MICHEL SAID, PROSECUTORS MUST PROVE ONLY THAT THE INFORMATION HAD BEEN DISCLOSED WILLFULLY.

REUTER 1453